tered letter.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. W. Knapp, President and General Manager, George L. Allen, Vice President. W. B. Carr, Secretary. Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILT AND SUNDAY-SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK. By Mail-In Advance-Postage Prepaid. Any three days except Sunday-one year..... lay, with Magazine..... BY CARRIER-ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS Per week, daily and Sunday..... TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday-one year

Remit by bank draft, express money order or regis-Address: THE REPUBLIC. St. Louis, Mo. ERejected communications cannot be returned under

any circumstances Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-DOMESTIC POSTAGE. light, ten and twelve pages.1 cent lixteen, eighteen and twenty pages 2 cents for one or 2 cents for two copies Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages...... 2 cents

IN EUROPE. The Republic is on file at the following places: LONDON - Trafalgar building, Northumberland avenue, room 7. PARIS-10 Boulevard des Capucines; corner Place de l'Opera and & Rue Cambon.

BERLIN-Equitable Gebaude, 59 Friedrichstrasse TELEPHONE NUMBERS Bell Main 2015 Editorial Reception-Room..... Main 2836

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1905.

Circulation During August. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.		Coples.
1	101,590	17	101,3%
2	101,510	18	101,150
B	101,000	19	
4	101,760	30 (Sunday)	125,850
S	103,310	21	101,640
6 (Sunday)	127,610	23	192,490
T	101,870	23	101.630
	101,510		
	103,030		
	102,050		
81	101,790	27 (Sunday)	127,760
29	101,440	28	102,110
18 (Scotay)	127,190	29	102,950
34	101,430	30	101,510
25	103,150	31	103,440
	101,670		
	440		-

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 74.370 Not number distributed. 2,189,140
Average daily distribution 102,877 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 11.65 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day August, 1905. W. O. SOMMERFIELD, My term expires July 26, 1909. Notary Public.

NO GOO-GOO GOES.

The misdemeanor of flirting is described with uch particularity of detail and specification in the ordinance just enacted by the City Council of Houston, Tex., that no masher need plead ignorance if apprehended in the act of committing any of the evil deeds that constitute his highly objec-

time, nor cough to an inopportune way, nor east ances of any sort whatsoever in an inopportune direction, especian ruch glances as are commonly called goo-goo eyes, which, by the way, are not so accurately described as might be desired.

The said goo-goo eyes, being, we believe a prodnet of Buffalo, N. Y., are perhaps not widely known by that name in Texas, where the masculine ast has always been rather prone to knock out any masculine optic that hath manifested a tendency to the goo-goolsh, whether identified by that name

Barring this lack of specification with respect to goo goo, the law is not only comprehensive, but so plain that the maximum fine of one hundred deliars may properly be imposed for every proven violation thereof.

THE "ARRIVAL" OF SHAW.

It is a pleasant thing for a newspaper, as well as for an individual, to find that its pioneer opinions are finally overtaken in the march of time. Some thing like a dozen years ago. The Republic, using all of the arts of critical persuasion, endeavoyed to bring the public to its belief that George Bernard was a great playwright. Some part of the public of that time, the discerning part, agreed to the extent of paying money to see "Arms and the Man," as played by Richard Mansfield; but another part did not enter into the enthusiasm of the me ment, and after a while Mr. Shaw was shelved.

Since those days of the early Shaw struggler six or eight of the Englishman's plays have been class, and every paper, daily, weekly and monthly, actor, Mr. Arnold Daly, has made money and a reputation out of three of these plays and no less a manager than Mr. Charles Bancroft Dillingham has number, the work of the best story-writers in the means big results.

which possess the several values that may be found. Magazine, warrant a challenge of comparison to "Man and Superman" and the ence de-"Arms and the Man." Shaw is in a somerlative sense the Ibsen of England superlative be logues" contain no brighter, crisper lines, "Love's quality of humor that finds plain expression in his form, and its eleverness insures its presentation as

"An Unsocial Socialist." If a good novel is wanted. let the publishers revive this one and put it adrift. on the tide that has set in toward the cynical Eng. parrative of an elderly lady's tour in an automobile lishman who is far and away at the head of his

SECUCIYAH WAKING UP.

The pleasant task of explaining to the people the proposed constitution and statebood plan of Sequeyah has aiready begun and the people of the coming State are enjoying their first excitement of a ment. political campaign. And a rattling one it promises the meetings have been held, the people turn out in great crowds, listen attentively to the speeches, hurrah and cheer the good points just as they are Marietta." doing at the big meetings brought together by the joint debates of Governor Pavis and Attorney Gen ding eral Rogers in Arkansas

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. campaign before, but the people are catching on in tributors of the first rank, which complete the exare Americans to the hope, and, what is more, they miss the Magazine next Sunday-it goes without are Southwesterners. They couldn't live in that extra charge to readers of the regular Sunday Repart of the country and not delight to hear political | public. speeches from the stump.

The song "Sequoyah" has been set to the tune institutions already firmly established in the new ed. Sale by auction is provided for by an agrees royal between champions of separate and single statchood. There will be no end of a big time.

Great is the joint debate, wherein both sides ties of jobbery. have full and free hearing while the multitude ... Il cents greatest in all the Southwest-that is, if the singleis a-boiling in Sequoyah.

ST. LOUIS ON THE WORLD'S MAP.

Travelers abroad this summer have found St. Louis more conspicuously "on the map" than any other American city in the estimation of foreigners. In the imagination of the world of to-day St. Louis is first in importance. We do not say this "without fear of contradiction." New York, Chicago and Philadelphia will not concede the fact without reluctance.

While it is true that in the money centers of Europe New York commands the first and practically the only attentions, elsewhere the advertisement of our World's Fair has had the effect of making St. Louis the most talked of town on this continent. The World's Fair induced more European and general foreign travel in America than any other incident in this country's career, and if

is but natural that the object and destination of that travel should be regarded as the great Ameri-

As a matter of sober fact, St. Louis migh, not unnaturally produce that impression upon the visitors, because of its large and prosperous aspect, the magnificence of its great expanse, the character of its business portions, its buildings, its miles upon miles of paved streets, grand boulevards, great parks and charming residences-all these features surmounted, as it were, by the great epochal Exposition. It was a combination well calculated to leave a lasting impression of metropolitan importance.

It is good to realize that St. Louis stands out on the map of the world. It is no mere flight of fancy to assert that some day when the potentialities of its midcontinent situation shall have developed and its tributary realm shall have yielded their promised strength and riches to its upbuilding and influence St. Louis will easily be the first of American cities in all respects; and the day is not so many decades distant that men of the present may not profitably think upon the fact.

---CURIOUS GLEANINGS.

Many of the great painters of the past have rendered in act what in literature we call "bulls." For example, Tintoretto, in a picture of "The Children of Israel Gathering Manna," has armed each man with a gon

Cigoli painted the aged Simeon at the circumcision of Jesus wearing spectacles.

Durer painted the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden by an angel in a dress fashionably trimmed with lace and flounces. The same painter in his scene of "Peter Denving Christ"

A Dutch artist, in a picture representing the Wise Men offering gifts to the Holy Child, dressed one man in boots and spurs, and his offering is the medel of a Dutch man-of-war. From the same wonderful source we have a painting of Abraham offering Isane on the altar. Instead of a knife, Abraham is using a blunderbuss, which he presses to the boy's head.

In Berlin there is a picture of the Virgin and Child listening to a violin. Bouguereau also has introduced such contrivances into one of his attempts at religious art.

Tradition has fancifully attributed marriage to St. Catharine and Christ, and in its representation an unknown artist represents David playing the harp in furnishing music for the occasion.

Singularities in verse are often found among the poets of merit, not a few of whom claim recognition for striking inventions. One is subjoined in which the last words of every line are the first words of the following line. No better example could be desired of the sacrifice of meaning to mechanics;

Nerve thy sout with doctrines noble. Noble in the walks of time. Time that leads to an eternal, An eternal life sublime, Life sublime in mortal beauty; Reauty that shall ever be, wer be to lure thee enward. Onward to the fountain free Free to every enthest seeker. Seeker at the fount of youth; Youth exultant in its beauty.

Beauty found in quest of truth Frederick Hovey Allen has compiled for the reader of next Sunday's Republic Magazine a colbetten of curious "bulls" and unique specimens of "breaks," singular verse and epitaph and prose, and various amusing and distorted brie-a-

But that department is but a minor feature of next Sunday's number, which is essentially a fiction make, but we believe that the quality of the stories. No other plays have been written in recent years and the standing of the writers in next Sunday's her maximum duties against all American manufactures.

Anthony Hope is at his best in a dialogue story entitled "Leve's Logic." The famous "Dolly Diaa sketch within the near future. The "story" is In the course of his playmaking Mr. Shaw has accompanied by excellent illustrative work by Will

> Eden Phillipotts, a fiction writer of the first water, contributes "A Pilgrimage to Pigna," being the to her childhood home after an absence of many years. This story is illustrated by George Varian. Frederick I. Monsen contributes "The Navalo

Baby.

Crayton McCants, a writer of fast rising popularity and exceeding wit, has written "An Interview With Derethy," full of live interest and amuse-

Louis Tracy, the celebrated mystery writer con-

G. Fitzgerald contributes 'The Story of

Clara Whitney Kaji writes of "A Japanese Wed

Besides these main features are numerous In Sequerah at large there never was a political [attractions in the shape of "trimmings," all by con-

The claim of the Chickasaw and Chectaw Inof Dixle and they are singing and playing it all dians that their coal and asphalt lands should be round the circuit. The political barbecue and pic- sold at public suction instead of by sealed bids subnic, after the manner of Texas and Arkansas, are mitted to the Secretary of the Interior is well found-State, and they are going to have a joint debate supplementary to that of Atoka and the lands are more apt to be sold to advantage by this method than by the other. It is, also, less open to possibili-

Nevertheless and notwithstanding. Miss Birdle Allandale will sing "Down in the Valley" and Restaters prove equal to their arduous tasks. When publican fixers will join in the chorus or get out the campaign is done and they are beaten by at of the political business. The enforcement of law least a three-fourths vote not one of them can say stands. The Globe and Republican City Commithe was gazged. The political lid is off, and the pot tee braves may scoff at the issue of executing the law, but their laugh will never last beyond the next election.

> One of Quantrell's old raiders has been "sassing" Governor Hoch of Kansas at long range from Texas, and it is said to be doubtful what the Governor will do about it. The aforesaid raider defies the State of Kansas to bring him back, and, if the truth were known, Kansas doesn't want him back, Hoch and the Quantrellers to the contrary notwithstanding. Let us have peace on the border.

This time it is Spain that comes at us with a retaliatory tariff club. By renewing her import taxes on wheat and flour she gives one more good reason why we must seriously take up the policy of reciprocity and less forbidding tariff rates or look in China and Manchuria for markets for our great suc

Lieutenant Governor McKinley promises to be good and not start a revolution in Jefferson City while he is holding down Governor Folk's chair. The fact that he is there is revolution enough, but there will be another one the first time Missouri Democrats get a chance to correct their mistakes

By a Santa Fe cut-off the distance by rail be tween Galveston and the Pacific Coast is to be shortened several hundred miles. The Texas port is getting nearer all the time to the trade and producing centers of the far West and Southwest.

Everybody sympathizes with Baron Komura who is too iil to return home immediately. It is to be hoped that he will recover immediately, but

RECENT COMMENT

Pittsburg Press.

It will come as a sudden shock to the "old" have and girls of the country when they learn that the genial Hezeklah Eutterworth is no more. His name was a household word through all the States and Territories the Union. Of a genial, sympathetic, optimistic spirit, he had hosts of friends who had never looked into his ever, or felt the pressure of his hand. He was a typical product of the middle era of the last century Living at a time when the country was beginning to grow westward, when invention was transforming life and giving to it a new meaning; when travel, both by land and by sea, as just opening to the multitude, he seized the opportunity afforded him by these things to put before the boys and gir's of his day the wonders of their own country and the delights that alone come from visitation to foreign shores. Possessed of a vivid his "Zig-Zag Journeys," and took his readers into many strange scenes and left them charmed and delighted with the world as seen through his eyes,

Through the columns of the Youth's Companion, of which he was assistant editor, he made a host of friends. whose lives were given new impetus through the in spiration of his own. He was a frequent contributor to the Independent and Congressional, two of the leading religious journals of the day. His "Zig-Zag" books reached an enormous sale, more than \$10,000 of them having been circulated through the country.

Hezekiah Butterworth may not have been what the world delights to call a great man. No invention will bear 4.is name, posterity will not remember him as a great inventor and genius, it will not know of him as a discoverer of new laws through scientific research. He will long be remembered, however, because of his gentle, new of spirit and kindly optimism, that always looked for the best that must lie somewhere beneath the surface of all things. He was a genuine character builder

The everlasting light:

The everlasting light:

The hopes and fears of all the years.

Are met in thes to night. face of all things. He was a genuine character builder for the ages, and thousands will remember him because f the words of encouragement and the spirit of good cheer he brought into their lives. Though the violet be crushed, bruised and broken, yet around the place where it blossomed there will linger some of tra sweet fragrance. So will it be with the remembrance of Hezekiah Butterworth.

Tariff Wars With Europe

Minneapolis Tribune. The Russians are taking the opportunity of peace to restore agreeable relations and make friends all around. M. Witte has premised the Jews better treatment in Russia, and the Czar has stopped his little tariff war with the United States. This war attracted a great deal of attention three years ago, though it has been almost ! forgotten since. It is a fine illustration of the way hundreds of important interests are sacrificed to one greedy interest in carrying out the details of a high protection

We have two big sugar trusts, each greedier than the other. One produces beet sugar and the other refines both beet and cane. Generally they stand together and yele the loot of tariff bills, though they fell out ever the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The best sugar people, tike the Louisiana cane people, want to keep all foreign sugar out of the country. The refining trust wants to import the foreign sugar cheaply and receive protection n refined sugar. Generally they compromise on a heavy duty on raw, with a much beavier on refined. That is they combine to take it our of the sugar consumer.

When the beet sugar people got a clause in the Dingof Government bountles, Russia chose to consider it a discrimination against her and retaliated by enforcing That is to say, hundreds of articles of American trade from lacomotives to gas meters, paid about 25 per cent nore duty in Russia in order that the two sugar trusts might charge American consumers a fraction of a cent more per pound.

It is especially interesting to study the history of his little tariff war, at a moment when we are con fronting a bigger tariff war with Germany. All high protection countries have tariff wars. Great Britain and China are the exceptions. But we doubt if any of them ever has been of more profit to either country than this extremely foolish little dispute has been to Russia and the United States.

New York Times. Undoubtedly it is a good thing to send Judge Penfield to the countries south of us to inquire as to the possibil ties of increasing our trade with them. He is an able, clear-headed and energetic man, and has an excellent record in the public service. But if it he a good thing it is a small thing, considering what is to be done in this direction, and it is very tardily done. It ought to be entirely unnecessary, and since something of the sort is needed, there ought to be a concerted, organized, evatematic and thorough inquiry made, not by the Government alone, but by our commercial and manufacturing representative bodies acting with the Government. The to be. In the Chickasaw Nation, where the first of tinues his weird tale of the man with the sixth one controlling, pervasive, continuous and apparently hopeless element in our trade relations with the Central and South American countries, according to the testiness men as to what might be done, and as to the way a which it can be done. And this remarkable ignorance is largely due to the preoccupation of our business men with the domestic markets, a preoccupation stimulated and sustained by the influence of the protection doc

A SERMON FOR THE DAY. THE WORTH WHILE WAY

I have heads the good acit. I have manned the comme. I have beet the finith.—II. Timity. I. It is a splendid thing, at the end of life, to be as certain of having done the right thing all along as you were considered of intention to do it at the beginning. Seldom is life's review as satisfactory as its prospect was inspiring.

Long before its end we begin to see ways in which we might have done better, and to us all there must often come the grave queetion: What are the things most worth striving for in life? It is a headless life that never asks: Am I seeking the prizes really worth the gaining? Every purposeful life gains some prize; the puzzling queetion is as to which are the most desirable—the permanently valuable. Popular opinion points to riches and honors; but experience warns of the price to be paid for them.

It would be folly to pretend that they go always to the most worthy. You do not have to look far at any time to find the microscopic man with a magnificent fortune. Often the richest man is the poorest kind of a man. At any rate, it is certain that you cannot pursue that prize with singleness of purpose without the macrifice of almost every other desirable thing.

Then, cries conscience, choose character; make that your end. But a man stops to count the cost. While it is not true that one cannot be rich both in character and in cash, the instances are sufficiently few to make them look more like exceptions than rules. Plety is not established by poverty, neither does it insure against it.

They who seek character regard adversity and prosperity, ignomy and honors but as incidents on the way. The goal alone is to them essential. One world of thought brands as a failure the life that leaves no legacy of things, while yet another is equally sure that success is to be measured by treasures of the soul alone be measured by treasures of the soul alone.

thought brands as a range the me the leaves no legacy of things, while yet another is equally sure that success is to be measured by treasures of the soul alone. Who will show us the right way? Who will show us the right way?

A concrete answer comes from one of the world's wisest and best, Paul, mighty in manhood, died poor and in prison; but he died indorsing the course that had such an end. In review he saw that the way had been right. He might have taken many other ways. So potent a personality would have found prosperity in any of them. But he deliberately chose the way of service for spiritual things; he accepted the hardships, loss, privations, prisons and death, and rejected the possibilities of easy wealth and fame. At the end, having tasted all the bitterness of the way, he commends it to his young friend way, he commends it to his young friend Timothy. The path of service for hu-manity, the fight against sin and wrong, the stewardship of faith and truth and right, these, says he, are worth-while things in life. But was Faul right? Is any life pat

But was Paul right? Is any life patterned after his master's, any life that counts the inner joys, the glories of service, the rewards of character as supreme, and so misses the treasures for which the may strive, a success?

Let history answer. Is it fame we seek? There were a thousand famous, mighty, successful men in imperial Rome when Paul, from his prison, wrote these words. Well might they have despised the poor prisoner had they even heard of him. Yet who to-day remembers the name of one of these great ones? And who is there has not heard of and honored that poor, condemned prisoner? Even much more is all this true concerning the lowly man of this true concerning the lowly man of

Nazareth.

Let our own hearts answer. Is it riches we seek; what is all prosperity without peace of heart? Can money ever buy comfort, content, or sympathy? Money is to be measured by its earning power, the interest accruing in happiness and usefulness. The worth of the things you hold in your hand depends on the riches of your hand depends on the riches of your heart. Think you not this world would be the better place and life the wealther for us all if all were seeking the things unseen, truth and light and holiness, love and service, seeking to see their God and to serve their fellows? That would not mean a race of mystles; it would mean to serve their fellows? That would not mean a race of mystles; it would mean more manhood, less mammon; more wealth and fewer fortunes. Deep in all our hearts we know this in the best way; its folloome path alone gives peace; its intangible prizes alone are permanent; its supreme reward is character, the soul, the one agest we can carry from this world and the one legacy which it is safe to leave to others.

HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW. BY PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Phillips Brocks (Boston, Dec. 12 18-Jan. 23 likes, was more than the Wishop of Episcopal Dioces of Massachusetts, he was the Bishop of the whole American people. They have not yet ceased to grieve for him. Perhaps admigation of the author's personality has not a little to do with the popularity of this more. It was written for the use of Trinity Sunday School, about 1884, and sent out anonymously. But the people soon found it out. Though evidently intended, as a Curistmas hymn, it is used at other times and may be counted as one of the few new hymns that have taken their place along with the old ones. It baiready found in all the standard collections of church hymna, as well as its many of those of less permanent character.

And gathered all above
While mortals sleep and angels keep
Their watch of wondering love.
O morning stars, together,
Proclaim the holy birth! And peace to men on earth. How silently, how silently.

For Christ is born of Mary,

The wondrous gift is given?

The wondrous gift is given?

So God imparts to human hearts

The blessings of his heaven.

No ear may hear his coming.

Flut in this world of sin.

Where meek souls will receive h

The dear Christ enters in.

holy child of Bethlehem! Descend to us, we pray:
Cast out our sin, and enter in.
He born in us to-day.
We hear the Christmas angels
The great giad tidings tell;
O. come to us, abide with us,

SENTENCE SERMONS. Giving is the gauge of living.

The worst infidelity is to live as though

The prayerful heart will You cannot get into green pastu

The cash-register church makes but poor record above. Every curriculum must be Straight dealings are the best evidence

True spirituality is the ability to see the It will take more than chicken piety to

no trouble finding short cuts to no Some people are never grateful until the

No man can build his own reputation out of the ruins of another's. When you see a man who puts all his religion in a safety deposit you may know he ham't any.

Riches are roots of evil only to the man who has falled to raise any. The man who is always in the

Small souls always think they have the whole of religion when they get one thread from its many-colored earment HENRY P. COPE.

Snake in Mer Bedroom REFUBLIC SPECIAL. Easten. Md., Sept. 16.—Mrs. James B. Parrett of Trappe, Talbot County, while dressing in her room, discovered a large black runner snake coiled around the post of the bed from which she and her husband had arisen a short while before. Mr. Parrett dispatched the snake with a club.

LESSONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Conducted by Professor William H. Foster of the Texarkana Industrial College.

It is the belief of advanced educators that the best way to develop

is to take a simple proposition with other stages of the subject as possible, or through as many process as possible. In this way the pupil h always a grasp of the fun roposition and perceives reasons for other developments. The mind retains command of the subject as it goes fessor Foster will apply this method to the simpler forms of mathematics and present a few lessons to readers of The Republic by way of stagestion to teachers and parents. Any inquiries addressed to Professor Foster, care of The Republic, will be shawered. If individual answer is de-sired inclose stamp. In our first lesson we found the sum of one-half plus one-third plus one-third plus one-third plus one-third plus one-third plus one-third comment denominators, namely, twelfths laives, fourths and thirds. Afterward other denominators were introduced. Again the same students will present the same proposition.

Our three young men have come for ward with another idea to-day. They have each reduced the proposition to tenths.

Tom has used one-tenth for the com-Tom has used one-tenth for the common denominator, written as a common fraction: One-half plus one-third plus one-there one-tenth equals one-twentieth over one-tenth (common fraction), plus one-third-fortieths over one-tenth plus one-fortieth over one-tenth plus one-third-fortieths over one-tenth equals one and one-tweifth.

Dick has used one-tenth for the common denominator, written in the form of a decimal fraction: One-twentieth over one-tenth decimal) plus one-thirteth over one-tenth plus one-fortieth over one-tenth equals four and one-

over one-tenth equals four and one-third-fortieths over one-tenth equals

-Murillo Studio, third-fortieths ever one-tenth equals one and one-twelfth.

PROFESSION WILLIAM H FOSTER. And Harry has expressed both the numerator und denominator decimally: Five-hundredths decimals over one-tenth decimals, plus three and one-third hundredths over one-tenth, plus two and one-half hundredths over one-tenth equals ten and five-sixths hundredths over one-tenth, equals one and one-twelfth.

HOW YOUNG WOMEN ARE **EDUCATED IN ENGLAND**

BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

were closed and the young ladies were considered fit to meet life in all its various phases.

The grim necessity which has arisen for women to earn their own living has been a large factor in altering the outlook of a great many of such "seminaries for young ladies." Education has taken on a serious aspect. It has been necessary to equip girls to take their place among the bread-winners of the world, and a smattering of knowledge has been proved to be no valuable asset, and deportment and dancing mere hauries for those who can afford to triffe with time.

Consequently, the private schools for girls have during the last twenty years entirely changed. The local authorities in England have opened large secondary schools, where girls can obtain a spiendid education for a very small sum of money.

I and have thus to a large extent supplicated private enterprise. The consequence has been that the inefficient have been extinguished and that those that remain are run by educational enthusiases, who have found sufficient scope for that most preclous quality, personal initiative, while owning the authority of a committee or board of governors. Such schools have become laboratories of experiment, and have proved of incalculable value to the whole of our educational system.

The era which marked a distinct change

The era which marked a distinct change.

The rea which marked a distinct change.

The rea which marked a distinct change.

have become laboratories of experiment and have proved of incalculable value to the whole of our educational system.

The era which marked a distinct change in the education of women in England was 1985, for then Queen's College, London, was founded, as an offset to King's College, and this revolution was brought about by Miss Murray, who was maid of higher to the late Queen, and by the entrusiasm breathed into the enterprise by Frederick Dennison Maurice and Charles Kingsley, those twin spirits of freedom, whose strong hands opened many closed to the took we through the splendid balls.

loors.

The idea was also probably the direct result of Tennyson's aspirations set forth in "The Princess," published about that

was considered impossible for people of any social position to send their children to a boarding-school. A governess under-took the entire education of wealthy pu-WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

The idea of a private school for educated women has for a long time suggested the thought of a great many well-dressed young people gathered together in order to learn a smattering of everything—a little plano, a little French, a little fancy needlework, reading, writing, arithmetic and as much geography as is necessary to facilitate foreign travei.

At 18 education was "finished." the books were closed and the young ladies were considered in to send their children to send their children to send their children to a baarding-scheol. A governess undertook the entire education of wealthy publis, and Mrs. Trimmer's English History, ladies Murray's Grammar and Mang-ladies of the fact of the foundation upon which to built a solid education for a fashionable woman's despend its doors to girls for the first time opened its doors to girls for the first time in the history of our country, a liberal education was offered to them, and many of, the future ploneers of wider oppor-

It was difficult to me to believe when she took me through the splendid halls, decorated corridors, great stafrcases and classrooms, that she started the whole of this magnificent enterprise in a small country ngto

Before that time, and for some years it Britain Eights Reserved. R. Hearst. Great

AUNT MIRANDY DISCUSSES SOME LESSONS TAUGHT BY SICKNESS

BY DOROTHY DIX.

ties, an' den drops you down wid a ache an' a pain in ev'y bone in yo' body.

"An' dat ain' tall. I had one of dem kind of hilers dat you calls a cowbancle on my lef shoulder blade. Tassum, I sho' is been trompin' thro' de long round of sorrer an' tribulation, an' ef Job was 'fletted lisk I was hit ain't no surprise to me dat he tuck to cussin'. Nawm, dat hit ain't. Dere wus times when I felt lak it would a sorter eased my feelin s an' a been a comfort to me to a done hit ef I had a knowed how.

"You know I's always been a mighty peart an' healthy woman what ain't had no pussonal acquaintance wid sickness, an so in his las' year or two I kinder seegas heap cheaper to me to believe dat folks's pain was des a error of de imagination dan hit was to sand for de doctor, so when like got a misery in his chest, or de rheumatiz in his laig. I tried to buck up his speritis, an' make him see hit warn't nothin' but a kinder notion he'd tuck up Yassum, when hit comes to bearin' her husband's sufferin' a woman sho' is got de fortitude of a martyr.

In yiself up on a cheer on top of a table beto' de lockin' glass, an' des about de second time I fix my eye on hit an' say. 'Dere is no pain; I have no cowbuncle, down come de cheer an' de table, an' I iright on dat hiler, an' you better believe dat dat folk busted all de mind cure out of me. Yassum, right den an' dere lieve dat dat folk busted all de mind cure out of me should an since den I don took notice dat mos' of de folks which is strong in dat dat folk busted all de mind cure out of me you sho' does learn a lot of things when you is sick. Now, dere's like. He's 'fileted wid whut you calls de chrosamother, an' he's a-ketchen. Dere ain't mothin' gwine roun' fom de measles to de chanst. I bet I's made enough most another, an' he's a-ketchen. Dere ain't mothin' gwine roun' fom de measles to de chanst. I bet I's made enough most another, an' he's a-ketchen. Dere ain't mothin' gwine roun' fom de measles to de chanst. I bet I's made enough most another, an' he's a-ketchen. Dere

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAT REPUBLIC:

"Yassum. I recken I is lookin' mighty peaked and weevily," announced Mirandot, and when do pain strikes you good an' hard, dy, as she sank into a chair. "caze I's been wrastlin' wid de chills an' fever, an' I done come out of dat 'sperience wi what Brer Jenkins calls a chastened and a humble spiret.

"Yassum. I recken ef dere's enything in this worl' dat will take de dander out of a pusson hit's one of dese head agues dat starts off kinder trimbly, den plays leapfrog up an' down vo' backbone, and ends up by takin' you by the scruff of do neck an' shakin' you down wid a ache are a pain in ev'y bone in yo' body.

"An' dat ain't all. I had one of dem kind of hilers dat you calls a cowbuncle on my 'Dere is no pain; I have no cowbuncle."

another, an he's a Retender Person and nothin' gwine roun' fom de measles to de yaller fever dat Ike don't take, if he gits de chanst. I het I's made enough mustard plasters for him to pave de town, an'ef we had all de money we is spent on neuralgy linaments we'd be ridin' roun' in one of dese heah mobile wagons."

Copyrigat. 1981, by W. R. Hearst. Great Eritain Rights Persoved.

fortitude of a martyr.

Tarpaulin on New York's Elevated Structure Ablaze.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, Sept. 16.—Several trains of the Third Avenue Elevated road ran through flames from a burning tarpaulin that had been hung under the tracks be-tween Porty-third and Forty-fourth

the fiames leaping up over both tracks.

Sheehan summoned Policemen Reilips and Strubed and told them to wait below with the climbed z pillar to the elevated with the climbed z pillar to the tarpaulic arricture. He climbed up to the tarpaulic arricture. He climbed up to the tarpaulic arross the big canvas so that both ends of the rope reached the street. Then he chair, mass meetings were arranged for the month of October. The third session of the maste all their might. They did no and the blasing tarpaulin fell to the street.

In the meantime several trains shot Colonel Armstrong found tha all their might. They did so are all their might. They did so are blazing tarpantin felt to the street.

In the meantime several trains shot through the flames. The passengers could furniture in the basement of the flames are described what had caused the big crowd me gather in the street below. The troiley cars had been with the tarpantin had burned itself out. No fire alarm was turned in.

The fire probably started from a cigar or eigmette thrown from an elevated of the flames. No. If the fire probably started from a cigar or eigmette thrown from an elevated of the flames. No. If the fire probably started from a cigar or eigmette thrown from an elevated of the flames. No. If the fire probably started from a cigar or eigmette thrown from an elevated of the flames. No. If the fire probably started from a cigar or eigmette thrown from an elevated of the flames.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Republic of Sept. 18, 160. Colone: A. W. Ferguson, former president of the Texas and St. Louis

the Third Atenus Elevated road ran through flames from a burning tarpaulin tee met in Colonel Broadhead's office to discuss the enumeration. Several addresses were made to the office that the tarpaulin was on fre. The office that the city must have more official returns. William Leighton, a young boy, was killed in Carondelet by falling under the wheels of a train upon which he was riding.

Sheehan summoned Policemen Reiling which he was riding.

which he was riding.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State organization, held at No. 12 South Broadway, with Daniel Kerwan in the chair, mass meetings were garranged for the month of October.

The third session of the master car painters was held and the